

THE FARMINGTON TIMES

Published Every Friday
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Telephone No. 59.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Farmington, Mo.
Subscription, \$1.50 a year, in advance



THE COMING HARVEST

In the crop report of June, the Department of Agriculture gave out its first estimate of the season of what the probable production of wheat in the country will be for the year 1919. It was known from earlier reports that the winter-wheat harvest would run close to 900,000,000 bushels, or more than 200,000,000 bushels in excess of the highest yield of any previous year; but doubts had arisen concerning the spring-wheat crop, because of unfavorable weather early in the season. Those doubts are now mostly dispelled. Besides predicting the largest winter-wheat crop ever harvested, the government now forecasts a yield of spring wheat matched only twice before. The total indicated harvest is placed at 1,236,000,000 bushels, whereas the largest American wheat crop before the war was 763,000,000 bushels, and the largest recorded, that of 1915, was 1,025,000,000 bushels, says the Youth's Companion. The effect of such a yield on the prosperity of the country, especially since the government has guaranteed the farmers a price for all their wheat that is probably higher than the average price at which any previous crop was ever sold, admits of no doubt. Compared with last year's crop, at the slightly lower guaranteed price, the farmers should receive some \$700,000,000 more for this year's harvest. Compared with the "billion-bushel" crop of 1915, which was sold at prices that ranged from \$1 to \$1.39 a bushel, this year's crop at a guaranteed price of \$2.26, should return, if it equals the 1,236,000,000 bushels of the estimate, at least a thousand million dollars more to the producers.

What such a yield will mean to famine-stricken Europe, we are beginning to understand. Before the war Russia and the Balkan States, which are not now producing enough wheat for themselves, were exporting from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels a year. Countries of Central Europe, such as Germany and Austria, have been raising 100,000,000 bushels of wheat less than they raised in peace times. They must depend on wheat from outside, and so, too, must Poland, Belgium and Armenia.

An increase of at least 500,000 bushels above what other grain-producing nations have been able to spare has seemed to be necessary to meet the requirements of the coming season. Those requirements the United States, with a harvest 473,000,000 bushels greater than the largest wheat crop of any year before the war, can fulfill, if the government's estimates turn out to be accurate. In fact, it will be much less a question of available supplies than of the capacity of our railroads to carry so huge a crop to the seaboard; of the ocean fleet to deliver it to Europe; and of the European transportation lines to distribute it to the famine-stricken communities. Those problems will be interesting in themselves. For the present we can rejoice in the prospect that the great American harvests of 1919 will go a long way toward solving the problem of famine in Europe and of starting the people on the road to industrial recovery.

GERMANY'S WAR FINANCING

Mathias Erzberger, vice chancellor and minister of finance, tells the German National Assembly that one of the first duties, next to restoration of the life of labor, is "the establishment of orderly finances." He opposes repudiation of the war loans or a declaration of general bankruptcy. As nearly all of the German war loans are held by German citizens, the manner of paying them by taxes is within the discretion of the National Assembly, subject to the prior foreign obligations assumed under the treaty. The income of the empire must be increased 900 per cent over the prewar basis and that of the states over 100 per cent. This estimate of Herr Erzberger is presumably based on the theory that interest will be paid regularly on domestic loans. But he excludes all war expenditures after September and promises "to tread the hard path of economy" hereafter. Still, he thinks the empire's expenditures this year will reach \$5,375,000,000 which will require both heavier rates and new subjects of taxation.

The size of Germany's domestic debt is due to the failure to levy war taxes throughout the war. The junkers promised a short war. France was to be knocked out first and then Russia was to be defeated. It was the plan Frederick the Great successfully used, that of whipping one enemy and forcing a separate peace that would not only permit but aid the defeat of another. Not only was the war to be brief, but all its expenses were to be paid by indemnities to be wrung from the enemy. They argued that since France paid \$1,000,000,000 in 1871, it could readily pay six times as much in 1914. The more countries involved the larger the promise of indemnities. Even when America was dragged into the war, which all the world except the obsessed military clique in Germany knew meant the defeat of Germany, the professed expectations of indemnities were greatly raised.

All the other belligerents paid heavy taxes during the war, but Germany met expenses through issues of bonds, by a freakish pyramidal system of finance. It would have been in much better financial shape had it paid more as it went.—Globe-Democrat.

DEATH PENALTY BILL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Jefferson City, Mo., July 8.—The Senate today, by a vote of 18 to 2, adopted the House amendment to the Von Mayes bill restoring capital punishment in Missouri, following which the extraordinary General Assembly adjourned sine die at noon. Senators Elder of St. Louis and Pickett of Grundy voted against the bill.

The amendments were adopted by the House shortly after last midnight and the bill was passed by a vote of 87 to 19. The amendments were appended to the bill at the eleventh hour, after Representative Campbell of Cedar county declared there was no machinery provided in the Von Mayes bill for carrying out the death penalty.

The bill provides the death penalty for first-degree murder, rape, treason, train robbery, kidnapping, subornation of testimony in capital cases and perjury in capital cases.

When it was decided at midnight to amend the bill in the House, the leaders in the Senate began to telephone Senators who had returned to their homes, with the understanding that nothing could happen to the bill.

Lieut. Gov. Crossley got Senator Mark McGruder out of bed at Sedalia. He requested McGruder to rush to the Missouri Pacific Station and intercept Senator Howard Gray, who was returning this morning.

Both McGruder and Gray returned early this morning in time to vote for the amendments when the bill was sent back to the Senate.

The amendments which were offered to the bill by Representatives Cave of Callaway and Hostetter of Pike re-enact the former statutes which provide that the death penalty shall be imposed by hanging.

In raising the question, Campbell declared the Whittaker bill, passed two years ago, repealed the statutes which provided the machinery for executing the death penalty.

He said that the bill did not state the manner of imposing the death penalty, and that it would never be upheld by the higher courts. The amendments were then offered and adopted.

Although Representative Whittaker of Hickory county made a strenuous fight against restoring the death penalty, he was unable to swing any votes.

IS THE TITLE TO YOUR LAND PERFECT?

There are 15,000 patents in this office that have never been delivered to the legal owners of the land, and it is my ambition to see that every one of these patents are recorded and the patent delivered to the present owner of the land described in said patent.

This is a good time for you to look up your titles, and see if you can give an abstract showing a clear chain of title from the government down to the present time. This letter is written to the different newspapers in the state for the benefit of land owners who own land and their patent has never been recorded.

We are anxious to lend you our assistance to get your title perfected, and we want to send every patent out of this office free of cost, so that you may have them recorded. I shall maintain a regular and continuous work with the view of getting these patents into the hands of the persons who own the land at this time, and if you will write me I will let you know by return mail whether your patent is here or not.

Of course, these patents will benefit no one except the legal owners of the land. These patents date back as far as 1820, and many are written upon sheep-skin, the signature of every President for the past 100 years is to be found among the patents.

Every land owner who has a patent in this office (and I will add there is 15,000 patents belonging to the land owners in Missouri) who will go to the Recorder of Deeds in the county in which the land is located, and have the recorder fill out the following blank and deposit with the recorder \$1 to pay for recording the patent and the recorder mails me this blank. I will send by return mail the patent. This is the form to be used by the recorder and send to C. C. Davidson, Register of the United States Land Office, Springfield, Mo.

"I, the recorder of the county of St. Francois, hereby certify that the owner of the following described land has deposited with me the necessary fee to pay for the recording of the desired patent, which I hereby agree when I receive this patent, to record the same, and then deliver it to the party now owning the land, described in said patent." This should be signed by the recorder.

If the records in your county do not show a clear title from the government and your patents have been lost then write me and I will give you all the information in my power to get your title perfected, and tell you how you should go about it. Correcting and perfecting land titles has consumed much of my time during the last year, and while there is yet possibly a hundred thousand imperfect titles in Missouri which could be made perfect by writing to this office for information.

Practically every county in the state has more or less patents in this office going to each county in the state. Some counties only a few patents, while others will run from 200 to 500 a county, therefore the newspapers of the state can be of great benefit to the land owners or the readers of their paper by helping them to get their patent, and giving this article as much publicity as possible.

is in this office, which would give them a clear title to their land.

Since taking charge of this office I have taken pains to distribute the patents alphabetically in counties so that if any one hunting for a patent for any particular tract of land, I can turn to the drawer labeled by counties alphabetically and find his patent in 5 minutes. On each patent is written the section, township and range numbers, giving the name of the county in which the land is located, with the name of the patentee.

If you are interested, and I hope you will be, and want information in regard to patent or title to your land and will write me fully, giving a full and accurate description of the land in which you are interested, and I will take pleasure in giving you the desired information. If I can serve you, further please command me.

C. C. DAVIDSON, Register,
U. S. Land Office, Springfield, Mo.

SUPERFLOUS WEALTH WILL BE ABOLISHED IN GERMANY

Berlin, July 9.—Germany will quickly return to peace-time financial system, said Mathias Erzberger, Vice Chancellor and Minister of Finance, speaking at Weimar before the German National Assembly yesterday. Among other things, the payment of grunts to men who are unemployed will be reduced, it was stated during his address.

"The empire's needs must be divided henceforth. The year's expenditures confronting us will amount to about 17,500,000,000 marks. I am firmly resolved to tread the hard path of economy, and therefore have given out the watchword that from October 1, 1919, there shall be no more items not detailed and there shall be no more war funds."

"The war finance since September shall cease and a regular budget system must be re-established. The first guiding principle is how there must be no more unproductive expenditures. Therefore, a gradual abolition of non-employment grants must be faced. How are the full requirements for the empire, new states and communes, which may be estimated at some 25,000,000,000 marks, to be recovered?"

After citing the returns to the empire from taxation measures, prior to and during the war, and estimating the revenue to be desired from next tax bills, Herr Erzberger said: "There still remains a sum of over 10,000,000,000 marks to be covered."

"The Ministry of Finance has almost completed the drafting of two important bills levying new taxes which I intend to submit to the House before the preliminary recess," he continued. "These call for a large single levy on property and a large tax on business turnover, but even if these bills are passed, the money for the payment of indemnities must be obtained in some other way. In the autumn new bills will be introduced in the National Assembly with the final object of covering this deficit."

"The burdens of taxation will reach an absolutely terrible height. A floating debt of 72,000,000,000 marks is a constant danger and the removal of this debt is one of our most urgent tasks. There are two ways in which to do it—either its conversion into a funded loan or its extinction by big levies and a heavy property tax. I do not indulge the hope that these two ways will immediately yield the entire liquid amount of 72,000,000,000 marks. It is the duty of propertied people not only to bow to a state of compulsion, but to achieve an inward conviction as to the necessity of giving up all riches and all that is superfluous."

"Changes in the system of taxation will be speedily submitted to the National Assembly and this reform will represent the completion of the whole work."

Herr Erzberger concluded by asking that taxation bills be disposed of before a recess is taken, adding:

"The war takes our riches. The world has denied us international justice. All the more passionately and energetically, however, will we work for the homeland again and, flourishing in justice, concentrating our care and endeavor upon the poor, but just German."

EDITORS PREACH WHILE PASTORS ENJOY VACATION

Macon, Mo., July 8.—In leaving for their annual vacation the ministers of the various Macon churches have made arrangements to leave the spiritual guidance of the town in the hands of the editors of the two local papers, the Daily Chronicle-Herald and the Macon Republican.

The understanding is that each paper print an original sermon not to exceed a column weekly. One or two of the church members have requested that the sermons do not exceed a half column.

In assuming the responsibility of carrying one-half the spiritual light of the town during the absence of the pastors, the Chronicle-Herald of Tuesday observes:

"While we believe that Macon could get along as well without religious consolation from this paper, and still keep out of jail, yet our ministerial friends have seen fit to place this load upon our shoulders, and we shall carry it with what ability we may possess. Under the conventions of our civilization, the press and the pulpit are a partnership trying to point to the better way. If we were a preacher we might do things somewhat differently from those ordained to wear the cloth, and if the preachers were editors they might have different notions from ours about running a newspaper."

"If we were called to preach we believe we would try to forget those things upon which the world has agreed, and confine our energies to the task of drawing closer the bonds of brotherhood. The Old World today is crying for sympathy and encouragement. We would try to lead the people to go into the desolate homes, the waste places, where dirt and squalor and misery reign, and not only speak words of consolation there, but carry with us those things which bring comfort and health in mind and in body."

"We believe that the big duty of

man today is toward his fellow-man who is in distress. In our daily rounds among the prosperous stores and the pleasant homes we do not see him, but a little investigation will disclose him—and many like him—almost within arm's reach."

"The second great commandment is 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself', and we would learn more of this and practice it in a practical way."

"There is much for all of us to do, the press and the pulpit, the merchant, the farmer and the doctor. Each in his own sphere can work on the problem. By consecrated, devoted effort it will be solved, and the solving of it will make our nation stronger and our people happier."

"We say if we were a preacher we would talk somewhat along these lines. If we have made a failure of it, it is the preacher's fault for having gone away to cool off and trusting his job with us."

COUNTY COURT

The County Court convened Monday for the July term with all officers present, and the following are the proceedings to date:

Court orders \$5 per month toward the support of Mrs. Elsie Buckner, a poor person at Bonne Terre.

County Clerk ordered to make a requisition on Geo. E. Hackman, State Auditor, in sum of \$100 for salary of County Superintendent of Schools.

Wm. Faulkner, of Elvins, admitted to Mount Vernon Sanatorium for treatment as a county patient.

Quarterly settlement of County Clerk Marvin W. Crowder, approved by court.

Besides the monthly salaries of the county officers, the following warrants were issued:

Wm. Marcum, relief, \$15; J. H. Tetley, relief poor persons at Farmington, \$24; Mrs. C. R. Bramblett, relief poor persons at Flat River, \$25; Mrs. Geo. Houser, relief poor persons at Desloge, \$20; J. G. Turley, relief Wm. Lunsford and family, \$15; Mary Rock, relief, \$5; Mrs. Jennie Forster, relief Lucy Mooten, \$5; Dayse Baker, relief Maggie Burks, \$8; Mrs. Elsie Buckner, relief, \$5; Gruner & Rosentengel, merchandise, \$5; K. C. Weber, postage, \$4; Chas. Gravelin, relief, \$10; Farmington Mercantile Co., supplies, \$13.70; C. H. Adams, feeding prisoners, \$132; Thos. H. Holman, services at C. H. E., \$148; Farmington Laundry, laundry, \$4.57; Pelly's Book Store, supplies, \$10.20; A. J. Hawn, cleaning water front, \$4; Lead

Our New Home

We are now getting in, and extend to all a cordial invitation to come and inspect our new quarters, of which we feel proud.

We are now prepared, and will be pleased to look after the wants of all automobilists, actual or prospective.

Our large and splendidly equipped new home makes it both possible and pleasureable for us to render to the public the best possible service, either in the sale of an automobile or in furnishing anything handled in a first class garage.

Call and see us in our new home.

Lang Motor Co.,

Farmington, Missouri.

man today is toward his fellow-man who is in distress. In our daily rounds among the prosperous stores and the pleasant homes we do not see him, but a little investigation will disclose him—and many like him—almost within arm's reach."

Belt Telephone Co., phone services, \$39.15; Mayberry, Byington & Tullock, auto hire, \$1.50; Farmington Mercantile Co., supplies, \$118.83; C. H. Adams, expenses, \$11; Geo. Middlekamp, Treas., Industrial Home for month of June, \$54; St. Louis Smelting and Refining Co., road supplies, \$6.62; McCarthy Lumber and Construction Co., supplies, \$93.93; Farmington Undertaking Co., trip to river for body of W. B. Wooldridge and to cemetery, \$5; Municipal Lighting Plant, light for court house and jail, \$23.07; Municipal Lighting Plant, light for County Infirmary, \$6.20; Schramm Bottling & Ice Manufacturing Co., supplies, \$24.30; Lang Motor Co., welding gas pipe on tractor, 90c; A. C. Boyd, supplies, \$1.08; City Drug Store, supplies, \$1.25; J. E. Brewer, stamps, \$10.20; Burnette's Meat Market, supplies, \$76.76; Marvin W. Crowder, fees, \$335.05; Mrs. Graves and Eugene, medical examination, \$5; J. H. Jones, Treas., 6 months support of Frank Wells, \$108; W. E. Coffey, postage and telephone, \$6.35; W. K. Poston, supplies for county offices, \$21.25; St. Louis Bindery Co., supplies, \$94.12; St. Francois County Farm Bureau, expenses, \$152.88; H. M. O'Bannon, recording soldiers' discharges, \$55.01; Keufel-Esser Co., maps, \$8.32; Henry Rinke, burial expenses, \$25; J. Clyde Akers, expenses, etc., \$41.20; Grover Smith, guarding James Larkin, \$7; C. H. Adams, trip to Industrial Home, \$61.25; Farmington News, supplies, \$19.05; Marvin W. Crowder, postage and express, \$7.35; Geo. S. Matkin, relief J. H. Sutton, \$12; E. B. Shelley, road improvement, \$100; W. L. Jerold, driveway and walks around court house, \$508.47; W. S. Stinson, care children at Presbyterian Orphanage, \$20; W. A. Mitchell, 3 days' and mileage, \$15.70; J. W. Jones, 3 days and mileage, \$16; F. M. Matkin, 3 days and mileage, \$15.70.

Thos. H. Holman, road improvement, \$1,000; Knopf's Bakery, supplies, \$5.60; Geo. H. Middlekamp, Treas., support patients, \$180.64; Desloge Sun, adv. for Supt. of Schools, \$2; Farmington Times, printing, \$24.25.

It appearing to the court that Frank Wells is a proper subject for State Hospital No. 4, it is ordered that he be admitted there for treatment as a county patient.

RINEY-WOOD

John D. Riney and Miss Effie Frances Wood, both young people of Farmington, were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Baptist parsonage by the pastor, Rev. O. H. L. Cunningham.

Both the bride and groom are prominent young people of established families here. The groom has been a trusted employee of Klein Grocer Co. for several years and is a promising young man.

The Times joins the happy couple's many friends in wishing them a long and happy married life.

AN APPRECIATION

Those in immediate charge of the picnic desire, through the columns of The Times, to express their thanks and appreciation to Capt. Earl S. Hoag, of Scott Field, who made the airplane exhibition, for his splendid and efficient services. His visit on that occasion showed him to be a high class and dependable gentleman, in every respect.

FELIX DIXON,
Committee Chairman.

LICENSED TO MARRY

July 2—Floyd H. DeBlois and Daisy Spray, both of Flat River.
July 2—A. J. Mouser and Carrie E. Burr, both of Bonne Terre.
July 3—Jessie L. Ritter, Leadwood, and Jennie B. Eads, Bonne Terre.
July 3—Lawrence E. Pierson, Camp Bowie, Texas, and Melba Haney, Flat River.
July 7—Leonard Gaines, Fredericktown, and Louise Kinneman, Knob Lick.
July 8—Gladenn Nichols Kinkead and Frances D. Ashburn, both of Farmington.
July 10—John J. Riney and Effie Wood, both of Farmington.

Lutheran Church
H. Hallerberg, Pastor.
Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.
Preparatory service for communicants at 10 a. m.
Morning worship at 10:30.
A cordial invitation to all having no church home.
Congregational meeting at 2 p. m.
No evening service.

All the news—\$1.50 the year